JUBILANT IN KENTUCKY

Governor Beckham's Friends Cele brate His Victory.

Decision of the Supreme Cour Greeted With Cheers and Ringing of Bells-Inylor Soldiers Suttents Leave the State House Square Bradley Counsels Orderly Conduct

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 21.- J. C. W. Beckham, of Nelson County, is Governor of Kentucky at the age of thirty-one. His right and title to the office is uncontested. and his friends are celebrating the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Taylor government has completely abandoned the Statebouse Square and a motica will tomorrow be made to dismiss the cases of contest in the minor State offices, thus turning the whole State government to the Democratic government, which has been in existence at the Capitol Hotel since the action of the State board of election commissioners.

W. S. Taylor left Frankfort on an early morning train, and a warrant for his arrest, charging complicity in the Goeba murder case, is said to have been issued on the indictment found and held up since the meeting of the April grand jury.

The Taylor soldiers left Frankfort on special train, which they boarded in front of the Statehouse Square. The departure of the Taylor soldiers was accompanied by bitter disappointment to them. The cannons which they had loaded to fire in celebration of Taylor's victory in the Supreme Court were unloaded immediately follow decision, but guards with fixed bayonets stood at the statehouse gates and doors of the executive building until shortly before the soldiers left. The call to arms brought the soldiers

ready for marching with luggage and arms from the buildings at 4:30, and as they wheeled in line in front of the statehouse square, facing the fountain beside which Goebel fell and were brought to a halt, "companies rest" was given. While standing in this position and in hearing of the celebration of the Beckham victory on the streets three cheers were given for "Governor" Taylor, former Governor Bradley, Caleb Powers, Charles Findley, General Collier, and various other captains and military officers of the Taylor faction. When they marched away there were many expressions of bitterness.

A line of police guarded the streets leading to the train, and the crowd was kept back until the train hearing the addises.

back until the train bearing the soldiers had pulled out. The State buildings were turned over to Custodian Porter Thompson, who set to work a force cleaning the premises and putting them in order for the

Democratic government.

The news of the decision of the Supreme Court was received here at 12:15 p. m. The town had been waiting for two hours in anxious anticipation. The silence was broken by cheers for former Governor Bradley, who marched alone to the State House Square, as he passed through the lines of Taylor soldiers. Before this died away the cherring over the news of the away the cherring over the news of the decision which had been received, spread along the streets and up town, and in a few minutes was drowned in the ringing of bells and celebration, which spread over

The enthusiasm in the town was le The enthusiasm in the total marked contrast to the sullen silence prevailing among those on the Statehouse Square. Former Governor Brailey counciled oniet and orderly conduct. "We seled quiet and orderly conduct. "We have lost," he said, "and we will submit." Governor Beckham was the hero of the hour. Mayor Dehoney ordered that the cheering crowds be kept from in front of the Statehouse Square, and there were orders that Taylor soldiers be confined within the square. The enthusiasm con-tinued through the afternoon.

During the afternoon a large crowd of ladies rode in procession to the cemetery, where they decorated the grave of Goebel The Beckham soldiers will camp or

Statehouse Square for a day or so, and then be sent home. The Taylors will abandon the Governor's mansion at once.

R'S FUTURE PLANS.

Uncertain as Yet What Course He Will Pursue.

I OUISVILLE, Ky., May 21.-W. S. Taylor reached Louisville this morning and miles in 225 hours and 61-2 minutes, or went to the office of Collector C. E. Sapp, where he was joined by Lieutenant Governor Marshall. In an interview he said: "I rather expect the decision will be

against me. The adverse rulings of the State courts have made a sort of pessimis of me, and I will not be surprised if the Supreme Bench overrrules the writ of error. Of course, I hope for the best, but I fear the worst. I do not know yet what will be if the court refuses to my course will be if the court refuses to take jurisdiction. I can only walt developments, and for a while cannot state what our plans for the immediate future

He received the news of the Supreme Court decision calmly, and said: This is not a time to talk. I will only reiterate my former statements in regard to re-nomination, that it will depend on the will of the people. An hour later he sent the following com-

unication to Gen. Dan Collier: "The Supreme Court of the United States baying decided in favor of Mr. Beckham nothing now remains to be done except to dismiss the militia and surrender your office to your successor, appointed by Mr. Beckham. You are, therefore, directed to at once dismiss the militia and surrender your office to your successor as soon as the mandate of the Supreme Court is filed, or sooner if you wish. Tender the militia my kindest regards and sincere thanks for heir brave, manly, and patriotic service."

The decision will make it necessary for

the Republican party to nominate a candidate for Governor to be voted for at the election to be held next November. Chairman C. M. Barnett, of the new Republican tate Central Committee, said today:
"I will call a meeting of the Republican

State Central Committee a few days after Republican National Convention at Philadelphia on June 19. This meeting of the committee will fix a time and place for selecting delegates to a State Convention whose business it will be to nominate a

Documentes of the Committee of the Commi

Ten dollars isn't too much to pay for a suit made to order when you're sure a fit goes with the suit, and when you know it will please you more-a great



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Betteryet Tailors, 906 and 908 F St. *****************

Republican candidate for Governor, to be voted for at the next November election. "The call for this meeting and the subsequent convention will be broad enough to take in all who desire the restoration of civil liberty in Kentucky. We confidently expect thousands to rally to our standard next fall who never cast a Republican vote before in their lives. The logical candi-date of our party next November is Wil-liam S. Taylor. Unless he positively re-fuses to accept the nomination, there is no doubt but that he will be the candi-

"I am glad," continued Mr. Barnett "that the next election will be a Federal one. This will ensure fair play to some extent inasmuch as the Federal courts will extent inasmuch as the Federal courts will have jurisdiction of offences committed against the ballot r! this election, whether the voters are black or white. I think I am safe in saying that William S. Taylor will be the candidate of our party for Governor next fall, and that he will win the thousand majority. by fifty thousand majority."

The Democratic convention will be called at an early date, and will probably nominate Beckham for Governor, although the name of John K. Hendrick is also being

FINDLEY UNDER ARREST.

ninently mentioned.

Warrant Issued Charging Him With Complicity in Goebel's Murder. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 21.-Charles Findley, former Secretary of State of Ken-

tucky, was placed under surveillance by Detective Armstrong, of Kentucky, and local officers early this morning, and as soon as the decision of the Federal Su-preme Court was announced denying Gov-ernor Taylor's prayer, a warrant was is-sued for Findley's arrest, and he was taken

sued for Findley's arrest, and he was taken to the police station.

The warrant was issued on an indictment in Khatucky, charging him with complicity in the murder of Goebel and an application was at once made to Governor Mount to honor the requisition. In the mean time Chairman Hernly, of the Republican State Central Committee, called up Attorney Kealing by telephone, and the latter larged down town and swire cuit. atter burried down town and swore out a ister furried down town and swere dut with the habeas corpus for Findley's re-lease. The case will be heard tomorrow, and the whole question will thus be brought before the court here.

SUSPECT IN THE TOILS.

Arrested in Ohio on Accou a Murder Mystery.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, May 21.-Yesterday vas a busy Sunday for the police, detectives, and others working on the Cambridge Springs mystery. Detectives Gallagher and Woods arrived from Erie in the afternoon and brought with them Officer Sutton and Express Agent Crowe, of Cambridge, to identify Peter Parish, the

uspect arrested here late Saturday night, The prisoner was brought from his cell and given a severe examination. When confronted by the men from Cambridge Parish hung his head for some time and became very nervous and uneasy. It was apparent that he was lying, as he became confused. With the detectives he was in-

clined to be defiant.

Agent Crowe is of the opinion the prisoner is one of the men with the rig who brought the body in the box to Cambridge and the man who did the talking with him about shipping the box, but was not posi tive. It was at midnight when the body tive. It was at midnight when the body was delivered, and the man with whom Crowe talked wore a brown soft hat and overcoat, the coat collar turned up and buttoned about the lower part of his face. The prisoner, when arrested, wore a brown derby hat and no overcoat.

The Conneaut liveryman who fed the tarm or the way to Cambridge Springs.

eam on the way to Cambridge Springs will attempt to identify the prisoner as one of the men with it. The detectives have received nearly fifty letters and photographs in the last few days describing missing women. One regarding a Cleve-land woman the detectives regard as an important lead, Unless new light is thrown on the case soon it will be necessary to re-lease Parish, as he cannot be detained more than a day or two longer, although the police and detectives are confident they have the right man.

Parish is the owner of the pair of ponies and the buckboard which have been described as having been driven to the Cambridge Springs station the night the body in the box was left there.

CENTURY RECORDS BROKEN.

Cyclist Brown Rides 2,000 Miles in

NEW YORK, May 21.-At 9:06:30 o'clock statute, tonight there stepped off a wheel at a hotel in Valley Stream a tall and slender man who had completed a ride of 2,000 a little less than fine days and a half. In the annals of long-distance cycle riding or other feats of endurance there is nothing that compares with the performance. The fact that Will H. Brown, who completed the task was in 1897 suffering from hemorrhages and was diagnosed by several physicians as a victim of consumption makes the ride more wonderful own neded no help to dismount, walked to his training quarters. When asked how he felt he said "All right; better than I did last year after riding 1,000 miles." His only complaint was sore feet.

Brown's condition when he finished was phenomenal. No stranger seeing him and being told what he had accomplished would believe it on the evidences furnished by his appearance. Owing to bad weather Brown was far behind his schedule at the end of his ride. He set out to complete a cenary every nine hours which would have ade him finish Saturday midnight, Nevertheless his ride establishes new records for every 100 miles from 1,100 to 2,000. In all Brown traveled through more than thirtysix hours of rainy weather, after enduring three days of record breaking heat

ALL BLEW OUT THE GAS.

Three Farmers in Adjoining Room Have a Narrow Escape, WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 21.-Three farmers from Copenhagen stayed at the William Kirch, Matthew Haynes, and Frederick Schramp, and were assigned to rooms 38, 39, and 40. This morning as the porter passed through the halls he smelled a strong odor of gas. It came from Nos. 38, 39, and 40.

Expecting to find three dead farmers. the porter pounded excitedly on the doors, trying to break in. He was answered by hree hearty protests from the occupants They got up and opened their doors. Each Into got he and opened their doors, Each of them had blown out the gas right over a big placard reading "Don't blow out the gas," which was attached to each jet. All three had left the windows wide open, which saved their lives.

Convicts to Harvest Wheat. RALEIGH, N. C., May 21.-A hundred convicts will be sent this week from the phosphate mines near Wilmington and from the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railway, to harvest the wheat crop in the peniten-tiary farms on the Roanoke River, where a 12,000 bushel crop is expected. The Roanoke farms are expected to pay well this year, but a penitentiary farm near Wades-boro, known as the "Anson" farm, will be operated at a loss of \$10,000.

The McGowan Court of Enquiry. The court of enquiry, composed of Rear Admirals Terry, Rodgers, and Cotton, to investigate the shooting of a Filipino by Captain McGowan, in the harbor of Cebu, organized yesterday morning at the navy yard and immediately after adjourned until

Sudden Denths on the Increase.—
People apparently well and happy today, tomorrow are stricken down, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred the heart is the cause. The king of heart remedies—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—is within reach of all, and if there are symptome of heart disorder it should be used without delay. It relieves in 20 minutes, and cures most chronic cases. Sold by P. S. Williams, Ninth and F Streets; Edmonds & Williams, Third and Pennsylvania Avenue.—31.

The Appeal of Taylor Dismissed by the Supreme Court.

Decision of the Kentucky Tribunal Allowed to Stand-Mr. Justice Harlan Dissents-Justices Peckham. Brewer, and Erown Dissent to Portions of the Opinion Only.

The Supreme Court yesterday anno meed its decision in the Kentucky governorship case, refusing by a vote of 6 to 3 to lake urisdiction, leaving the judgment of the stand. There was a large delegation of Kentuckians in Washington to hear the Kentucky should be reversed. decision, and they went away well pleased with the result.

The order of the court was to dismiss the writ of error for want of jurisdict on. Justice Brewer and Mr. Justice B own dissented, holding that the court had juris- | the liction and that the judgment should be affirmed, Mr. Justice Harlan dissented totally, holding that the judgment of the Court of Appeals in favor of B.ckham should be reversed. Chief Justice Fuller mnounced the decision of the court in a lengthy opinion, much of which was devoted to a recital of the facts in the crse and a statement of the litigation in the State. The opinion said: "It is obviously essential to the inde-

pendence of the States, and to their peace and tranquillity, that their power to pre-scribe the qualifications of their own offi-ers, the tenure of their offices, the manner of their election, and the grounds on which the tribunals before which and the mode in which such elections may be contested, should be exclusive and free free external should be exclusive and free from external influence, except so far as plainly provided in the Constitution of the United States, and where controversies over the election of State officers have reached the State courts in a manner provided by and have been then determined in accordance with the State constitution and laws, the cases

must necessarily be rare in which the in-terference of this court can be invoked." Earlier decisions of the court in cases of contest over State offices were quoted, and show that no question was expressly considered as to whether the right to a public office of a State was or was not protected by the Fourteenth Amendment. In the case of Wilson vs. North Carolina, when the complainant had been removed from his office as Railroad Commissioner by the Governor, it was decided that the removal deprived him of no rights guar-anteed by the Constitution, and that it was due process of law.

Grounds for the Appeal. "The grounds on which our jurisdiction s sought in the first case," continued the Chief Justice, "are to the effect in substance:

"I. That action of the General Assembly in the matter of these contests deprived plaintiffs in error of their offices without due process of law.
"2. The action of the General Assembly

deprived the people of Kentucky of the right to choose their own representatives secured by the guarantee of the Federal Constitution of a republican form of gov-ernment to every State and deprived them of their political liberty without the process of law. For more than 100 years the constitution of Kentucky has provided that contested elections for Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be determined by the General Assembly. The highest court of the State has often held, and in the present case has again declared that under these constitutional provisions the power of the General Assembly to determine the result is exclusive, and that its decision is no

open to judicial review.
"The statute enacted for the purpose of carrying the provision of the constitution into effect has been in existence in Ken tucky since 1799. We do not understand this statute to be objected to as in any manner obnoxious to constitutional objection, but that the plaintiff complains of the and of the judgment of the State courts declining to disturb that action

"The determination of the boards and of the General Assembly was that contestants had received the highest number of legal votes dust for any candidate for said office at said election, and were duly and legally elected Governor and Lieutenant Governor, a determination which adjudged their notices to be sufficient, and which did not include any matter not within the jurisdiction of the tribunal. "The Court of Appeals adjudged that the case did not come within the fourteenth amendment because the right to have the

office of Governor or Lieutenant Governo of Kentucky was not property in itself." Regulated by Constitutions. Discussing then the question of elections and contests the Chief Justice raid they were entirely regulated by constitutions and laws

passed thereunder. In Kentucky the right of the candidate who held the certificate of the board of canvassers was "provisional or temporary until the determination of the result of the election, as provided in the constitution,"and upon that determina-tion, if adverse to him, they ceased alto-gether. "It was clear," the constitution said, "that the judgment of the Court of Appeals in declining to go behind the de-cision of the tribunal vested by the State constitution and laws with the ultimate determination of the right to these offices. denied no right secured by the fourteenth But it had been said that the fourteenth nent must be read with that sec-

ion of the Constitution guaranteeing to the States a republican form of government. Enforcement of that guarantee, said Chief Justice Fuller, belongs to the political department of government Hotel Hardman last night. They were Luther vs. Borden (7 How., 1), it was held that the question which of two opposing Governments in Rhode Island was the letwo opposing githmate one, was a question for the de-termination of the political department. When that department had decided, the courts were bound to take notice of the de-cision and follow it, and also that as the Supreme Court of Rhode Island holding constitutional authority not in dispute had lecided the point, the well settled rule applied that the courts of the United States adopt and follow the decisions of the State courts on questions which concern people this content of the concern erely the constitution and laws of the State.

In concluding the court adopted the language used in regard to Duncan's peti-tion, and said "the Commonwealth of Kentucky is in full possession of its faculties as a member of the Union, and no emergency has arisen requiring the interference of the General Government to enforce the of the General Government to emote the guarantees of the Constitution. In the eye guarantees of the departments of of the Constitution all the departments of the State are peacefully operating by the orderly and well settled methods prescribed by its fundamental law, notwithstanding there may be difficulties and dis-turbances arising from the pending of these ontests. This very case shows that it is so, for the parties who assert that they were aggrieved by the action of the Gen-eral Assembly, properly sought the enly appropriate remedy which under the law was within their reach. That this proved ineffectual even though their grounds of complaint may in fact have been well founded, was the result of the constitution and of the laws under which they lived, and by which they were bound. Any remedy besides that is to be found in the august tribunal of the people, which is continually sitting, and over whose judgments on the conduct of public offices the courts exerelse no control. We must decline to take jurisdiction on the ground of deprivation the notice of contest claimed many grounds of rights embraced in the fourteenth upon which it was not competent for either amendment without due process of law, the board of contest or the Legislature to or of the violation of the guarantee of rest a judgment. In my opinion, the judg-republican form of government by reason ment should be reversed."

of similar deprivation. Writ of error dis-

Justice Peckham dissented from that part of the decision which said that office is no property, not being ready, he said, to con-sent to it. A decision on that point, he said was not essential to the disposal of the case. Justice Brower also dissented on the point that office is not property. It had been so decided, and properly, by the Su-preme Court a number of times, he said. If the court could take jurisdiction of the ontest between Thayer and Boyd, decided by the Supreme Court of Nebraska, Justice Brewer said he saw no reason why the court could not review the judgment of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Therefore while not concurring in the order of dis-missal, he believed the judgment of the Kentucky court should be affirmed. tice Brown concurred with Justice Brewer

Justice Harlan Dissents. Justice Harlan, for many years a resi dent of Kentucky, dissented utterly from Court of Appeals in favor of Beckham to the judgment of the court, holding that the judgment of the Court of Appeals of

The facts were, he said, that Taylor had been legally and regularly elected Governor of Kentucky at the election, and Goebel and Beckham instituted contests, which the In this Mr. Justice Peckham concurred, differing only from the court on the point of Appeals refused to disturb. This court, that an office was not property. Mr. be said, has refused to consider the attor of the Kentucky court, because office was not property. The question turned upon the construction of the fourteenth amend-ment, Justice Harlan said, and by this connection he reviewed the several decisions referred to by Justice Brewer, four in the past twenty-five years, in all of which the court took jurisdiction on the ground that office was property within the meaning of the fourteenth amendment. In conclusion, Justice Harlan said: "Notwithstanding these adjudications, the decision today is that this court has

no jurisdiction to enquire whether the cit-izen has been deprived without due process of law of an office held by him under the constitution and the laws of the State. The contest between the one holding the office and the person seeking to hold it is determinable by the Legislature in a preseribed mode, this court, it appears, can-not enquire whether that mode was pur-sued, and cannot interfere for the protuc-tion of the incumbent, even if the final ac-tion of the Legislature was confessedly capricious and arbitrary, inconsistent with the recognized principes that belong to due process of law and not based, in any deree, on the evidence taken in the con-

"If the Kentucky Legislature had wholly "If the Kentucky Legislature had wholly disregarded the mode prescribed by the statutes of that State, and without appointing a board of contest composed of its own members, had by joint resolution simply, declared Goebel to be Governor and especially if such action had been held by the highest court of the State to be conclusive, this Court, as we are informed by the decision just rendered, would be without jurisdiction to protect the incumbent for the reason, as is now ad-

without jurisdiction to protect the incumbent for the reason, as is now adjudged that the office in dispute is not
property within the meining of the Fourteenth Amendment.

"So that while we may enquire whether
the citizen's land or his mules have been
taken from him by the legislative, executive, or judicial authorities of his State,
without due process of law, we may not
enquire whether the legislative or judicial
authorities of a State have, without due
process of law, ousted one lawfully elected
and holding the office of Governor for a
fixed term, with shaalary which cannot be
diminished during such term, and put into
his place one whom the people have said
should not exercise the authority appertaining to that high position. taining to that high positio

The Fourteenth Amendment. "When the fourteenth amendment forhade any State from depriving any person of life, liberty, of property without due process of law, I had supposed that the purpore was to guard citizens against being deprived of any legal right in violation of the fundamental guarantees that inhere in due process of law."

"But it seems that under our system of government the right of the citizen to exercise a State office to which he has been lawfully elected by the people ma-so far as the Constitution of the United States is concerned, be taken from him by the arbitrary action of a State Legislature in utter disregard of the principle that Anglo-Saxon freemen have for cen-turies deemed to be essential in the requirement of due process of law. I cannot assent to this interpretation of the fourteenth amendment. What did we mean when recently in Wilson versus North Carolina (which was a contest about a local office) we said: The jurisdiction of this court would only exist in case there had been, by reason of the statute and proceedings under it, such a plain and substantial departure from the fundamental principles upon which our Government is based that it could with truth and propriety be said that if the judgment were suffered to remain the party aggrieved would be deprived of his life, liberty, or property in violation of provisions of the

Federal Constitution? "It is to be regretted that a case like this should be the occasion of a departure from principles heretofore announced and acted upon by this court. Looking into the record of this case I find such action to have been taken as was discreditable to the body claiming to be the Legislature of Kentucky and which assumed to be acting in accordance with law,

An Arbitrary Declaration.

"It openly and defiantly trampled upon the will of the people expressed at the ballot boy. It struck at the very founds. tion of liberty regulated by law, 1 find also that the declaration of the body of gentlemen claiming to be the Kentucky Legislature was purely arbitrary because made without looking at all into the evidence. "I say this because (as stated by coun-sel, and not disputed at the argument) the

evidence was all in typewriting and co

tuted nearly 2,000 pages. They could not have examined that evidence. On the very day the board of contest decided that Goe-bel was elected, and so reported and sent up with their report the evidence taken be fore them, the Legislature approved the action of the board, and declared Goebel elected Governor. It is not a pleasant thing to say but I feel constrained from a giving the casualty list sense of duty to say, that the action of that body was such that it ought not to be respected in any court as a judgment upon the question involving important rights submitted to it for decision, but as ection taken whofly outside of all law and in contempt of the constitutional rights of freemen to select their rulers. The record justifies the belief that that body was wholly indifferent as to the nature of the evidence, and that there was a fixed purpose on its part to put Goebel into office and oust Taylor, regardless of the proof in the case. If any regard what ever had been paid to the evidence no cor clusion favorable to Goebel could have been reached on any ground upon which the heard of contest of the body calling itself the Legislature had jurisdiction to determine the contest. The constitution of Kentucky declared that 'the person having the highest number of votes shall be Governor The statute provides that 'where another than the person returned shall be found to have received the highest number of legal votes given, such other shall be adjudged to be the person elected and entitled to the office. With the constitution and the statutes of the State before him, when he prepared his notice to Taylor of contest, Goebel did claim, in general terms, that he was legally and rightfully elected Governor of Kentucky, but he took care no to say—he purposely avoided saying—that he had received the highest number of legal votes cast for Governor. The evidence taken in the case makes it clear that the declaration that he had received the high est number of votes was in reckless dis-regard of the proof. I observe also that the notice of contest claimed many grounds

ADVERSE TO THE ENVOYS

Denied the Privileges of the Floor of the Senate.

Mr. Allen's Resolution Tabled After an Animated Discussion by a Vote of 36 to 21-Mr. Tillman Charges Republican Senators With Cowardice and Truckling to England.

The resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Allen on Saturday providing that Messrs Fischer Wessels and Wolmarans, the peace envoys of the South African Republics, be granted the privilege of the floor of the Senate during their stay in this city, came up for consideration yesterday, and was laid on the table by a vote of 36 to 21.

Mr. Allen referred bitterly to the forceful objection made by Mr. Hawley on Saturday and stated that the latter had great fears of the presence of the envoys Mr. Hawley answered that he had only

objected because he feared the matter would cause great discussion and delay legislation. Mr. Allen referred to the fact that Lord Herschell, John Stuart Parnell, and others had been granted the privilege of

the floor of the Senate.
"I can't see why these men should not be allowed these privileges," he said, "unless some Senators fear that this would be an indirect recognition of the South African Republics. A treaty has just been ratified between the United States and the other powers which states that it shall not be regarded as an offence if one nation shall offer sympathy to another engaged in conflict. The commissioners from the South African Re-publics now in the city have been accredited by their Governments and are here on a

mission of peace and mediation.
"The bone of contention over which
Great Britain and the Boers are fighting is whether England shall gobble up the Transvaal and destroy the South African Republics. The envoys are here asking that natural sympathy which should come freely from a great Republic to a strug-gling and a weak one. In the whole course of our national existence I hate to see an exception made in the case of the smallest and youngest of the Republics."

Mr. Davis stated that should the Senate

Mr. Davis stated that should the Senate grant the envoys the privileges of the floor, it would be paramount to recognizing their Governments. He then moved to jay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Tillman protested against shutting off debate so strongly that Mr. Davis with-

drew the motion for a time.

Mr. Vest stated that he cared nothing about any questions pending between Great Britain and the United States. "These en-voys are here on a peaceful mission," he said, "and I don't see why they should not be permitted to have the privileges of the floor." Mr. Allen said that he had seen mes-

sengers with returns from a Presidential election allowed on the floor of the Senate. and he asked that the representatives of the South African Republics be accorded the privileges granted to other private citizens. "I do not want to put my country in a wrong light," said he, "but this is as much my country as that of the Senator from Minnesota, and I want to do right." Mr. Mason stated that he wanted to protest against the statements made by Mr. Davis. "The President is not alone able to recognize Governments," said he. "Web-

Senator from Minnesota be correct, the President cannot say who has the right to the privileges of the floor of the Sen-Mr. Teller stated that the United States could only recognize the Boer Republic by an act of Congress, and that England had treated with the Boers as a Republic,

ster and Clay have stated this, and we

have instances of this. Even though the

and had thus recognized it.

Mr. Mason said that with 10 to 1 in the field against them the Boers did not ask interference, but only sympathy, and that we should at least grant them this. Mr. Davis stated that the South African Republics had never before sent diplomatic agents to the United States, and Congress to recognize these men. envoys have proceeded in a very irregular manner," said he, "and have not stopped to discover the attitude of the President toward them. What is the use of admitting these men? What reason is there for it? I move to lay the matter on the

Mr. Teller asked for a yea and nay vote The motion was adopted by a vote of 3 to 21 as follows:

Yeas Allison, Baker, Bard, Burrows, Clark, Davis, Fairbanks, Foster, Gallinger, Gear, Hanna, Hambrough, Hawley, Hoar, Kean, Kyle, Lindsay, Jodge, McBride, McComas, McMillan, Moncan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Petrus, Platt of Con-necticut, Platt of New York, Quarles, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Stewart, Thurston, Woi-rott-36. ott-36. Nays-Allen, Bacon, Bate, Berry, Butler, Caf-ery, Clay, Cockrell, Daniel, Harris, Heitfeld, ones of Arkarsas, Kenney, Mason, Money, Pet-grew, Hawlins, Teller, Tillman, Vest, Welling-The resolution was therefore laid on the

When the Postoffice Appropriation bill came up later, Mr. Tillman attempted to ontinue the debate on the resolution to dmit the Boer envoys to the floor of the

"Now." said he, "you can see what a change has come over us as a people. When Kossuth came here two great Republicans in Congress fought to have him rec Today the Republicans on this fi owards-cowards, I say, truckling to England, and they have disgraced the United States Senate by their miserable, sneaking action.

WOOD'S CASUALTY REPORT. Recent Deaths Among American

Troops in Cuba. The War Department yesterday after oon received the following cablegram from Governor-General Wood, of Cuba, giving the casualty list of the American

troops there from the 10th to the 20th

of the present month:

Guanajay Barracks, James Farrell, Company G.
Eighth Infantry, died 11th, acute nephritis; Columbia Barracks, Hamilton D. Sailivan, Signal
Corps, died 12th, bepetic absess; Pinar del Rio,
William E. Lardres, sergeant, G. First Infantry,
died 16th, malarial fever, nephritis, and meningitis; Puerto Principe, J. J. Judge, civilian
American, died May G. yellow fever; santiago,
nene; Matanzas, Santiey W. Cole, C. Tenth Infantry, died 20th, typhoid; Santa Clars; Louis
Piedfort Bank, Second Cavalry, died 18th, yellow
fever.

Draeger's Condition Critical. The condition of Henry Draeger, thirty-five years of age, who was run over by a Chesmeake and Ohio train and sustained fractures of both legs, is reported as critical at the Emergency legs, is reported as critical at the Emergency Hospital. An operation was performed upon Draeger immediately after the accident, and he railied slightly, but the chances of his recovery are not encouraging. Draeger is a brother of Po-liceman Draeger, of the Eighth precinct station. He has been in the employ of N. Auth, the butcher, for several years, and resides at 407. Seventh Street southeast. He was walking along the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Jackson City Sunday night when a train came along and, in attempting to board it he mixed along and, in attempting to board it, he m

Knockers in Fashion

One of the latest fads in New York is the substi-tution of old-fashioned knockers for door bells. The older and more battered the knocker the higher price it commands, and enterprising dealers. The older and more battered the knocker the higher price it commands, and enterprising dealers are already manufacturing antiquities of this kind out of iron and brass. A battered brass knocker can be made in a few hours, but it takes longer to turn out rusty iron specimens. The fad has not reached Washington yet, the fad that is prevailing is that all the propie want Heurich's beer to drink. This fad has been in existence for over a quarter of a century, and Heurich's Maerzen, Senate, and Lager have the reputation for being pure and wholesome. Do not knock for Heurich's, but phone six thirty-four, Ariington Bottling Company, for a case of Maerzen. Senate, or Lager.

WELL-FED WASHINGTON.

Enough Flour Arrived Yesterday to Make 1,162,500 Loaves of Bread. The Charles Schneider Baking Company received Friday 3,875 barrels of Gold Medal Flour, direct from the Washburn-Crosby Mills at Minneapolis. This is the largest flour purchase ever made by a Washington firm. The shipment was made in a special train of twenty-five standard freight cars, and attracted much attention en route and in the Washington freight yards.

The Charles Schneider Baking Company's products are famous all Washington over, but their latest enterprising movement in their flour purchase is calculated to extend their reputation in the Capital City. Gold Medal Flour is made of selected spring wheat from the Red River Valley, a grain that produces breadstuff of the greatest nutritive value-bread that is always rich and satisfying retaining its freshness and moisture longer than any other. The use of Gold Medal Flour argues well, too, for the health of Washington: this glutinous flour is a great muscle, bone, and flesh builder. Reduced to baking results, these 3,875 barrels of flour will produce 1,162,500 loaves of bread, an assurance that our food stock is in no immediate danger of Gold Medal Flour is the product of the

largest and cleanest mill of the world. It is the outgrowth of Governor Washburn's experimental mill of thirty-four years ago, when he introduced the Hungarian "roller process" in the United States. Many experiments have been introduced since, not the least of which are the selecting by chemical analysis, washing the grain, test-ing the flour by actul baking tests. Every precaution is taken to assure uniformity of quality—a quality that is so high that all other flours are measured by it in the greatest breadmaking countries in the world; a quality that has brought to the Washburn-Crosby Company first awards in the great Food Shows of America and

Europe.

Last fall at the Bakers' Exposition, Magdeburg, Germany, and at the General Exposition of food products at Munich, Germany, Washburn-Crosby's Gold Medal Flour was awarded medal and diploma, signifying the highest award for greatest excellence. While Gold Medal Flour has many other first prizes to its credit, this recognition at the hands of our German friends is particularly significant when it is remembered how exceptional it is for is remembered how exceptional it is for the Fatherland to set the scal of commer-cial approval upon the products of foreign countries. Bakers of all breadmaking countries of the world recognize the merit of Washburn-Crosby's Gold Medal Flour, and have adopted it as their standard; particularly is this true in Great Britain. Austria, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Den-mark, while in the United States it has no rival in popularity either for bakery

SAW MURDER COMMITTED.

Assault on Instructor White, PHILADELPHIA, May 21.-Henry Ivory. colored laborer, broke down this morning under the severe cross-questioning of Superintendent Quirk and confessed that he was with the murderer of Law Instructor Roy Wilson White at the time of the crime. He vigorously denied striking the fatal blows or assisting in any man-ner, but acknowledges that he stood by in the dim light on Thirty-second Street and watched his companion rain blow after blow upon the head and face of the young

of Column of proposal, and all mylf-fit-sign of the detective force, would say nothing about Ivory's confession, density and the hard the

Ivory was arrested on the Pennsylvania

Railway near Germantown Junction yes terday. At 2 o'clock this morning he was taken to the scene of the murder on Thirty-second Street, where the detectives pared his boots with footprints sup-ed to have been left by the mur-

DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES

ieneral MacArthur's Report to the War Department. General MacArthur, under date of May 21, cables the following list of deaths among the American troops in the Philippines:

pines:

May 6. band, Thirty-fourth Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, Ray C. Perkins; Company C, Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, Howard M. McCall. May 8, Company F. Forty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, Corporal Edward Flood. May 10, Company C, Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, James T. Heskett. May 12, Company F. Fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, Sergt. Thomas Ryan. May 14, Troop 1, Fourth Regiment, United States Infantry, Sergt. Thomas Ryan. May 14, Troop 1, Fourth Regiment, United States Cavalry, Hugh H. Thompson; Company A, Thirty-minth Regiment, United States, Volunteer Infantry, Gustav A. Krueger, May 15, Company B, Thirty-minth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Eugene S. Farnham, May 16, Company H, Thirteenth United States Infantry, William W. Crowell; Company C, Thirty-minth United States Volunteer Infantry, George Roddin.

Tynhoid fever-April 29, Company I, Forty-

Phirty-man Charles Company I, Forty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, Hoard Templin, May 12, Company G, Thirty-mirth United States Volunteer Infantry, Scott L, Lar-

Drowned Accidentally, May 15. Company M. Fourth United States Infantry, Frederick W., Franc; Company II, Fouty-eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, Harrison Dirks, Suicide—May 15, Troop D, Third Regiment, United States Cavalry, Farrier Edward Watson. Appendicitis-May 13, Company H, Forty-eighth United States Volunteer Infantry, Isaac M, Hos-

United States Volunteer Infantry, Isaac M. Hos-kins.

Malarial fever-May 13, Company D. Forty-first United States Volunteer Infantry, Edward Bastian.

Peritonitis-May 11, Company A, Thirteenth United States Infantry, Lee Sheperd, Septicaemia-May 6, Company E, Twenty-ninth United States Infantry, Robert F, Floyd, Pneumonia-May 12, Company A, Twenty-sixth United States Volunteer Infantry, James W. Moran.

Moran:
Accidentally shot—May 3, Company M, Fortleth United States Volunteer Infantry, Corporal Erskin H. Dorman.
Tetanus—May 17, Battery E, Sixth Artillery, Corporal Chasie Sweeney.

Locked Up for Alleged Theft. William Essex, forty-nine years old, is suspeced of the larceny of thirty-four chairs and eight tables, valued at \$42, and is under arrest at the First precinct station. He denies knowledge of the alleged stolen property and will appear this morn-ing in the Police Court. The prisoner is employed at a stable in the rear of 1007 E Street northwest, and there A. T. Scanion stored the missing property more than a year ago. Several days ago the chairs disappeared and when the tables were stolen Policemen Gover and Simpson investigated the case and took Essex into custody on suspicion of the theft.

TRY ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE,

A powder to be shaken into the shoes. Your feet feel swellen, nervous, and hot, and get tired easily. It you have emarting feet or tight shoes, try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the feet and make try Allen's Foot-Ease. It cools the teet aim mares walking easy. Cures swellen, sweating fret, ingrowing nails, blisters and callous spots. Relieves comes and bunious of all pain and gives rest and comfort. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores for 25c. Trial package FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, M. Y. ... Trickles of the family respectfully invited to attend.

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The World's Famous Medicinal Whiskey (A distillation of pure mait)
has no equal. Prescribed and endorsed by leading doctors for nearly half a century as the only pure, invigorating stimulant and tonic. All druggists and grocers \$1.00 a bottle. See that the trade mark is on the bottle. Book sent free.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DUFFY MALT WHISKEY CO., Rochester, N.Y.

CHESAPEAKE BEACH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Stockholders Meeting.

Pursuant to Article I of the By-Laws, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 1420 New York Avenue, Washington, D. C., on SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1900, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., for the purpose of electing directors, and the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting. fore the meeting.

F. D. M'KENNEY, Secretary. my21-3t

PROPOSALS.

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., APRIL 23, WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., APRIL 23, 1903. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until NOON, MAY 23, 1900, for constructing frame ambulance stable at this post. United States reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Enveloped should be endorsed "Proposals for Ambulance Stable." E. S. BENTON, Q. M. ap23, 24, 25, 26 my21, 22

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASH-INOTON, D. C., MAY 18, 1900.—Scaled proposals will be received here until 2 P. M., JUNE 18, 1900, for handling, storing, hauling, or transporting public property between Washington, D. C., and neighboring points, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1901. United States reserves right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Drayage," addressed T. E. TRUE, Q. M. my18,19,21,22,je15,16

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., WASH-INGTON, D. C., MAY 7, 1900.—Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK M., JUNE 2, 1900, for furnishing Red Sewer Bricks to the District of Columbia. Specifications, blank form of proposal, and all necessary information may be obtained at this office. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners D. C. my16-6-ex5u OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., WASH-

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., WASH-ISOTON, D. C., MAY 7, 1900.—Scaled pro-posals will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK M., JUNE 2, 1900, for furnishing Portland Cement to the District of Columbia. Specifications, blank form of proposal, and all necessary information may be obtained at this office. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners D. C. my16-61-cz5a OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C. WASH.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., WASH-INGTON, D. C., MAY 7, 1900.—Scaled pro-posals will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK M., JUNE 2, 1900, for furnishing Natural Coment to the District of Columbia. Specifications, blank form of proposal, and all necessary information may be obtained at this office. H. B. P. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners D. C. my16-61-crSu my16-6t-exSu OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C., WASH-INGTON, D. C., MAY 7, 1900.—Scaled proposals will be received at this office until 12 O'CLOCK M., JUNE 2, 1900, for furnishing Granite Curbing to the District of Columbia. Specifications, blank form of proposal, and all necessary information may be obtained at this office. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners D. C. mylf-fit-exists.

dence which may hang the murderer, if he is caught with Prof. White's watch in his possession, was furnished the Philadelphia police today by a jeweler in Richmond, Ind., who sold the watch. The description of the timepiece is as follows: Case No. 89.875 and movement No. 915,938.

As the watch was apparently the only thing of value stolen from the murdered man, this is regarded by the police as the lower most important clew.

I vor a service of the Constructing Arch Over THE MOLTH OF BROAD BRANCH—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS D. C. Washington, D. C., May 15, E00.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 OCLOCK NOON ON SATTEMAY, JUNE 9, 1900, for constructing arch over the mouth of Broad Branch, All necessary information will be furnished on application to the Engineer Commissioner D. C., together with specifications and blank forms of proposal. H. B. F. MACFARLAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LAJISING H. BEACH, Commissioners D. C.

J. WILLIAM LEE. Undertaker and Livery. 822 Penn. Ave. nw., Washington. D. C.

SUMMER RESORTS. HOT SPRINGS. VA.

NEW HOTEL ALPHIN, capacity 150; rates, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per day; \$15.00 per week and upward. L. C. ALPHIN, Proprietor. my5-tu,th,sa-3mor

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